



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report
for
Canton Water and Sewer Division

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved

Table 1: Public Water System Information

<i>PWS Name</i>	Canton Water and Sewer Division
<i>PWS Address</i>	801 Washington Street
<i>City/Town</i>	Canton, Massachusetts
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3050000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Ron Redquest - General Supervisor
<i>Phone Number</i>	(781) 821-5017

Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

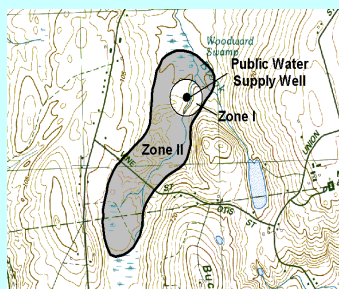
This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations
4. Appendices

What is a Protection

Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and a Zone II protection area.



Glossary

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material (i.e. clay) that resists penetration by water.

IWPA: A 400-foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone II. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

Section 1: Description of the Water System

Zone II #: 223

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Well #4 (Pecunit Street)	3050000-06G

Zone II #: 224

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Well #5 (Forest Ave.)	3050000-07G
Well #7 (Neponset Street)	3050000-09G
Well #10 (Forest Ave.)	3050000-10G

IWPA

Susceptibility: High

Well Names	Source IDs
Well #1 (Washington Street)	3050000-01G

The water for the Canton Water and Sewer Division comes from five wells in two Zone IIs and an IWPA. Water is also purchased from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA); a copy of the SWAP report for the MWRA is attached. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. Wells #1 and #7 are inactive, but are included in this report. The Zone II #224 for Wells #5, #7, and #10 extends in to the towns of Norwood and Sharon. The IWPA for Well #1 extends from Stoughton into Canton. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map to view the boundaries of the Zone II.

The three active wells are treated for corrosion control and fluoridated for dental health. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report. Drinking water monitoring reporting data are also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The Zone IIs and IWPA for Canton are a mixture of residential, commercial, and light industrial land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Activities in Zone I
2. Residential Land Uses
3. Transportation Corridors
4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use
5. Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
6. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone Is – The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.00 Drinking Water) requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. The Zone Is for Well #1, #5, and #10 are owned or controlled by the public water system, but the Zone Is for Well #4 and Well #7 are not. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non-water supply activities such as homes and public roads. The Zone I for Well #4 includes a fairway for a golf course which works with the water supplier to use BMPs to protect the source. The Zone I for Well #7 contains a small corner of an industrial building that is connected to municipal sewer on the edge of the Zone I.

Zone I Recommendations:

- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone Is to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.

- ✓ Use BMPs for the storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone I.
- ✓ Keep any new non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.

2. Residential Land Uses – Much of the Zone IIs and IWPA consists of residential areas. Most of the areas have public sewers, but some areas still use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** – Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances.

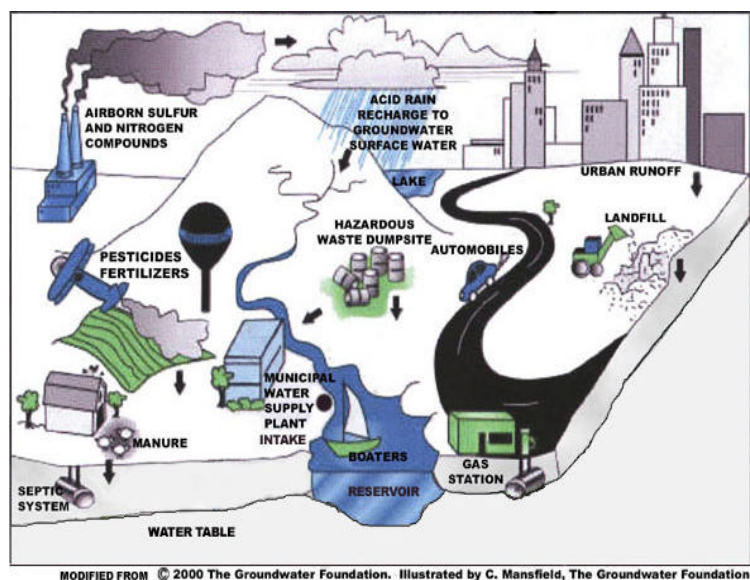


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination.

Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.

- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.
- **Stormwater** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and contaminants from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Residents Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

3. Transportation Corridors - Route 95 runs through the Zone II for Wells #5, 7 and 10. Local roads are common throughout the Zone II. Roadway construction, maintenance, and typical highway use can all be potential sources of contamination. Accidents can lead to spills of gasoline and other potentially dangerous transported chemicals. Roadways are frequent sites for illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes. De-icing salt, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash in to catch basins.

Railroad tracks run through the Zone II for Wells #5, 7, and 10. Rail corridors serving passenger or freight trains are potential sources of contamination due to chemicals released during normal use, track maintenance, and accidents. Accidents can release spills of train engine fluids and commercially transported chemicals.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Identify stormwater drains and the drainage system along transportation corridors. Wherever possible, ensure that drains discharge stormwater outside of the Zone II.
- ✓ Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.
- ✓ Work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the Zone II can be effectively contained.
- ✓ If storm drainage maps are available, review the maps with emergency response teams.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – A small percent of the land area within the Zone IIs and IWPA is commercial or industrial land uses. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

(Continued on page 6)

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead Protection Plan

- ➊ Reduces Risk to Human Health
- ➋ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:
 - ♦ Increased groundwater monitoring and treatment
 - ♦ Water supply clean up and remediation
 - ♦ Replacing a water supply
 - ♦ Purchasing water
- ➌ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged
- ➍ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations
- ➎ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.

Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

Table 2: Land Use in the Protection Areas (Zones I and II)

For more information, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Location	Potential Source of Contamination
Commercial				
Gas Stations	2	H	Zone II #224	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Service Stations/ Auto Repair Shops	1	H	Zone II #224	Automotive fluids and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Cemeteries	2	M	Both Zone IIs	Over-application of pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling; historic embalming fluids
Golf Courses	2	M	Both Zone IIs	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Junk Yards and Salvage Yards	1	H	IWPA	Automotive chemicals, wastes, and batteries: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Medical Facilities	1	M	Zone II #223	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Photo Processors	1	H	Zone II #224	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Railroad Tracks and Yards	1	H	Zone II #224	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Industrial				
Industry/ Industrial Parks	1	H	Zone II #224	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Paper Manufacturers	1	H	Zone II #223	Bleaches, dyes, waste products, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	Numerous	M	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Numerous	M	Zone II #224	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Location	Potential Source of Contamination
Miscellaneous				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	4	M	Zone II #223	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	3	M	Zone II #223	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Stormwater Drains/Retention Basins	Numerous	L	Both Zone IIs	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way: Gas	1	L	Zone II #223	Corridor maintenance pesticides: over-application or improper handling; construction
Transportation Corridors	1	M	Zone II #224	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/Lagoon	1	M	Zone II #224	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater: improper management
Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites. <p>* THREAT RANKING - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.</p>				

(Continued from page 4)

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet “Businesses Protect Drinking Water” available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMP’s for common business issues.
- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.
- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floor drain requirements. See brochure “Industrial Floor Drains” for more information.

5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The Zone II contains DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as Release Tracking Numbers 3-0012555, 3-0000941, 3-0020140, 3-0003928, 3-0003538, 3-0000635. Refer to the attached map and Appendix C for more information.

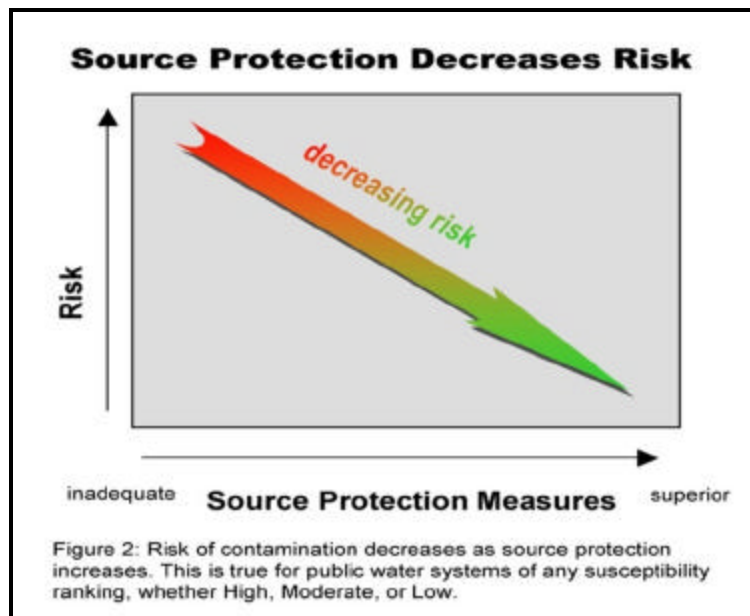
What are “BMPs?”

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.

6. Protection Planning – Currently, the Town has water supply protection controls that meet DEP's Wellhead Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.



Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a comprehensive Wellhead Protection Plan. Establish a protection team, and refer them to <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm> for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".
- ✓ Coordinate efforts with local officials to compare local wellhead protection controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). If they do not meet the current regulations, adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm>.

Other land uses and activities within the Zone IIs and IWPA are listed in Table 2. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 for more information about these land uses.

Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources. Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system Zone IIs and IWPA contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2. The water supplier is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the Water Supply Protection Areas through:



Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone I		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	YES - Well #1, #5, #10 NO - Well #4, #7	Follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
Is the Zone I posted with “Public Drinking Water Supply” Signs?	YES	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	YES	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	YES - Well #1, #5, #10 NO - Well #4, #7	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone Is.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	YES	The Town “Aquifer Protection District” bylaw currently meets DEP’s requirements for wellhead protection. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	NO	Continue to work with Sharon and Stoughton to include your water supply protection areas in their wellhead protection controls.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	YES	Develop a comprehensive wellhead protection plan. Follow “Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan” available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ .
Does the PWS have a formal “Emergency Response Plan” to deal with spills or other emergencies?	YES	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	NO	Establish committee; include representatives from citizens’ groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	NO	Local fire department conducts a hazardous materials inspection program. For more guidance see “Hazardous Materials Management: A Community’s Guide” at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	YES	Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the Zone IIs and IWPA.

- Working with Zone I land uses such as the golf course to implement BMPs for groundwater protection.
- Working with the fire department on emergency response for the I95 corridor.
- Proactively pursuing and receiving funding through the DEP Wellhead Protection Grant Program to conduct hazardous materials inspections.
- Purchasing land near a new well for protection purposes.
- Adoption of Consolidated Drainage Bylaw that meets Phase II stormwater requirements.
- Annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

Source Protection Recommendations:

To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Inspect the Zone Is regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Continue to work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in your Zone IIs and IWPA and to cooperate on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Develop and implement a comprehensive Wellhead Protection Plan.

Conclusions:

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3, the Key Issues above, and Appendix A.

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. Grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: <http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

Section 4: Appendices

- A. Protection Recommendations
- B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
- C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
- D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at mass.gov/dep/brp/dws including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

For More Information

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, board of health, and the town.

APPENDIX A: DEP PERMITTED FACILITIES WITHIN CANTON'S WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
137370	Advanced Alternative, Inc.	647 Chapman Street	Canton	Fuel Dispenser	Fuel Dispenser Stage II
35375	Bills Auto Repair	599 Neponset Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
35375	Bills Auto Repair	599 Neponset Street	Canton	Fuel Dispenser	Fuel Dispenser Stage II
324891	Blue Hill Press	480 Neponset Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
324891	Blue Hill Press	480 Neponset Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator - Waste Oil/Pcbs Only
36897	Canton Auto Clinic	1047 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
26517	Crathco Inc	480 Neponset Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
215619	Downey Joe Chevrolet Inc.	1027 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
215619	Downey Joe Chevrolet Inc.	1027 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Large Quantity Generator - Waste Oil/Pcbs Only
130458	Draper Properties Inc.	28 Draper Lane	Canton	Plant	AQ Synthetic Minor W/Restr Pte < Or = 25% Of Maj
130458	Draper Properties Inc.	28 Draper Lane	Canton	Discharge	MWRA Sewer Connection
130469	Emerson & Cuming Composites Material Inc.	59 Walpole Street	Canton	TURA Reporter	Large Quantity Toxic User

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
130469	Emerson & Cuming Composites Material Inc.	59 Walpole Street	Canton	Handler	Small Quantity Generator
216787	Grindmaster Corporation	480 Neponset Street	Canton	Discharge	MWRA Sewer Connection
227867	Massachusetts Hospital School	3 Randolph Street	Canton	Plant	AQ Synthetic Minor W/Restr But <Or= 50% Of Maj
227867	Massachusetts Hospital School	3 Randolph Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
284322	Otis Clapp And Sons Inc.	115 Shawmut Road	Canton	Discharge	MWRA Sewer Connection
258544	Sherman Printing Company Inc.	1020 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Small Quantity Generator
258544	Sherman Printing Company Inc.	1020 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Small Quantity Generator - Waste Oil/Pcbs Only
135687	Sun Company Inc.	702 Neponset Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
126606	Sunoco	2782 Washington Street	Canton	Fuel Dispenser	Fuel Dispenser Stage II
216809	Tamfelt Inc.	28 Draper Lane	Canton	Discharge	MWRA Sewer Connection
130470	TDL Incorporated	550 Turnpike Street	Canton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator
130470	TDL Incorporated	550 Turnpike Street	Canton	Plant	AQ Natural Minor W/ PTE < Or = 25% Of Maj
53500	Town of Canton	1492 Washington Street	Canton	Discharge	MWRA Sewer Connection

DEP FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY CLASS
131201	New England Sinai Hospital	150 York Street	Stoughton	Handler	Small Quantity Generator
35695	Will CC Materials Corp.	168 Washington Street	Stoughton	Handler	Very Small Quantity Generator

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN CANTON'S WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION AREAS

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOWN	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (GAL)	CONTENTS
Bills Auto Repair	599 Neponset Street	Canton	Gas Station	10000	Gasoline
Bills Auto Repair	599 Neponset Street	Canton	Gas Station	8050	Gasoline
Mass Hospital School	3 Randolph Street	Canton	Medical Facility	2500	Gasoline
Sunoco	702 Neponset Street	Canton	Gas Station	15000	Gasoline
Sunoco	702 Neponset Street	Canton	Gas Station	15000	Gasoline
New England Sinai Hospital	150 York Street	Stoughton	Medical Facility	1500	Diesel

For more information on underground storage tanks, visit the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services web site: <http://www.state.ma.us/dfs/ust/ustHome.htm>

Note: This appendix includes only those facilities within the water supply protection area(s) that meet state reporting requirements and report to the appropriate agencies. Additional facilities located within the water supply protection area(s) should be considered in local drinking water source protection planning.

APPENDIX B – Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within Canton Water Supply Protection Areas

DEP's datalayer depicting oil and/or hazardous material (OHM) sites is a statewide point data set that contains the approximate location of known sources of contamination that have been both reported and classified under Chapter 21E of the Massachusetts General Laws. Location types presented in the layer include the approximate center of the site, the center of the building on the property where the release occurred, the source of contamination, or the location of an on-site monitoring well. Although this assessment identifies OHM sites near the source of your drinking water, the risks to the source posed by each site may be different. The kind of contaminant and the local geology may have an effect on whether the site poses an actual or potential threat to the source.

The DEP's Chapter 21E program relies on licensed site professionals (LSPs) to oversee cleanups at most sites, while the DEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) program retains oversight at the most serious sites. This privatized program obliges potentially responsible parties and LSPs to comply with DEP regulations (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan – MCP), which require that sites within drinking water source protection areas be cleaned up to drinking water standards.

For more information about the state's OHM site cleanup process to which these sites are subject and how this complements the drinking water protection program, please visit the BWSC web page at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc>. You may obtain site -specific information two ways: by using the BWSC Searchable Sites database at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/bwsc/sitellst.htm>, or you may visit the DEP regional office and review the site file. These files contain more detailed information, including cleanup status, site history, contamination levels, maps, correspondence and investigation reports, however you must call the regional office in order to schedule an appointment to view the file.

The table below contains the list of Tier Classified oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites that are located within your drinking water source protection area.

Table 1: Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites (Chapter 21E Sites) - Listed by Release Tracking Number (RTN)

RTN	Release Site Address	Town	Contaminant Type
3-0012555	702 Neponset Street	Canton	Oil
3-0000941	Neponset Street	Canton	--
3-0020140	Neponset Street	Canton	Hazardous Material
3-0003928	854 Neponset Street	Canton	Oil
3-0003538	599 Neponset Street	Canton	Oil
3-0000635	647 Chapman Street	Canton	Oil

For more location information, please see the attached map. The map lists the release sites by Release Tracking Number (RTN).